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14 July 1983

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ANGOLA

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN TRADE UNION VISIT--The delegation from the trade union of construction and building industry workers of Bulgaria, which has been in Angola since 21 June, left Luanda the day before yesterday for home. During their stay in our country the delegation, who were invited by the National Trade Union of Construction and Housing Workers, visited a number of enterprises based in Luanda and related to the Ministry of Construction. They also had an opportunity to visit Lubango city, Huila Province, where they toured a number of production units. Also during their stay in the People's Republic of Angola, the Bulgarian delegation led by (Ilichev), deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Trade Union of the Construction and Building Industry and secretary for social affairs, held a meeting with the members of our country's Central Trade Union during which they presented a medal to construction worker Comrade Mario Jorge da Silva, a member of the Central Council of the National Union of Angolan Workers and the first secretary of construction and housing workers. [Text] [MB290829 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 29 Jun 83 MB]

CSO: 3442/267

CAMEROON

BRIEFS

NEW MAGAZINE--A new bimonthly magazine called CAMEROON MAGAZINE appeared yesterday on the newsstands in Cameroon. It is aimed at covering mainly political events. [Text] [AB250810 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 25 Jun 83]

CSO: 3419/998

PREPARATIONS FOR SECOND PARTY CONGRESS UNDERWAY

Widespread Discussion of Documents

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 28 May 83 p 1

[Text] Throughout the territory, the country is making technical and political preparations for the Second Party Congress, which will take place from 21 to 26 June in the city of Praia. The theme of the congress will be: "On the path of Amilcar Cabral, to strengthen the party and democracy and to consolidate independence." About 1,200 meetings of local party organizations have been held to discuss the first three documents which have been issued, with 12,000 people participating.

In group meetings, party members and candidates for membership studied the proposed topics to be presented to the congress. The statutes have already been published, as well as the text on ideological work, the party and popular participation. The next document, which will be discussed soon, will pertain to the state.

According to estimates by the Subcommittee for Basic Procedure, about 400 meetings have been held throughout the country, attended by almost 4,000 people, who presented 2,000 speeches. For the three topics whose discussion has already been concluded, the party members presented about 450 proposals and suggestions for revisions of the texts, aimed at enriching them.

Along with the discussion of the topics, the party organizations also promoted various political and cultural events in honor of the Second Congress, from voluntary work days to emulation campaigns, artistic performances and agit-prop actions.

Coinciding with the broad political discussion of the basic documents to be submitted to the Second Congress, the technical preparation for that event is proceeding. Thus it was announced that the meeting of the highest body of the PAICV will be held in the May Day Social Center, of the UNTC-CS [National Union of Cape Verdian Workers-Union Confederation], recently inaugurated in the capital.

In addition to the sessions of the congress (there will be some direct broadcasts over national radio), cultural events will be organized by the delegates and the residents of Praia. At the end of the congress, the most important decisions, including the constitution of the new party directorate, will be announced at a popular rally, thus confirming that the Second PAICV Congress will not only be an important meeting of elected delegates, but a national event in which everyone is involved.

VOZ DI POVO has learned from the Arrangements Committee that no foreigners will be invited to attend the Second Congress, but it is expected that friendly parties and organizations will send congratulatory messages.

Popular Participation

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 28 May 83 p 3

[Text of Document on Popular Participation]

[Text] In our country, popular participation is the principle which promotes and encourages the total involvement of the popular masses in the direction of the life of the country. It originates in the political options of our party, based on the theory and practice of the liberation struggle and the experience amassed in Cape Verde since 1974.

Popular participation is a basic component of national revolutionary democracy and, hence, of the political system of Cape Verde. This system comprises all the institutions or initiatives through which the people play a part in determining their own future. The purpose is to have the power truly emanate from the popular will, insuring the establishment of a truly democratic society, in which attributes of democracy are not merely formal appendices.

On one hand, popular participation insures that important decisions for the life of the people are the result of broad national consensus, as occurred with the constitution and the Organic Law of Agrarian Reform, or the agreements of organizations representing the interested sectors, as, for example, the Family Code. Moreover, it encourages the organized initiative of the masses so that, based on reality and the existing circumstances, they may solve their own problems.

The responsibility of the citizens in the life of the community is, therefore, one of the most important characteristics of popular participation.

Incidentally, as set down in the constitution, as the political system is perfected, the state will cease to intervene in certain sectors which have been its province, transferring certain functions to collective organizations of citizens, who, if they accept, will begin to manage these sectors directly.

Popular participation also points a sure path to full democracy, the self-management of society.

As we conceive it, participation does not simply mean the personal and timely intervention of the citizen in every matter of public interest. It must also mean the continuing and increasing involvement of the popular masses so that decisions truly reflect the general consensus. Moreover, in the view of the leadership, participation must go beyond the phase of decision-making, extending to the implementation of those decisions and evaluation of the results.

Popular participation must encompass the totality of the life of the society, including not only the political-administrative aspects, but economic development, culture, the organization of labor, justice, defense and security, etc., at local, regional and national levels. The system of the social organizations, the institutionalization of their functions in all sectors of the life of the country, the establishment of local organs of power and the generalized practice of harmonizing the popular will with the other organs of political power. [Phrase as published.]

In addition to being a democratic concept, popular participation is essential to development, given the difficult conditions prevailing in Cape Verde. Our limited resources, together with our distorted economy, require, as a condition for economic development and social harmony, that the people be aware of the situation confronting the country, that they know what paths to take and that they be willing to accept the necessary sacrifices to achieve the proposed goals. This will only be possible if the popular masses have played a part in defining the goals, the paths and means to be employed and if they can evaluate the results, and are thus motivated to invest their energy and their enthusiasm.

Thus popular participation is seen as a kind of springboard in carrying forward the tasks of national reconstruction, since it can provide the power needed to insure the pace required for the accelerated development of the country.

Obviously, popular participation must be organized. In other words, training is necessary to channel the opinions, the will and the energies of the most varied sectors of the population to guarantee the maximum effectiveness of their role in the management of the country.

In this regard, two types of institution are being developed in Cape Verde: the social organizations and the local institutions of popular government.

The social organizations are voluntary associations of citizens, with social goals based on the specific interests of their members. Particularly noteworthy among the social organizations are such mass organizations as the JAAC-CV [Amilcar Cabral Youth Organization-Cape Verde], the unions and the OMCV [Organization of Cape Verdian Women], by reason of their large membership and the importance of the social classes which they represent.

The local institutions of popular government, as their name implies, are bodies which exercise power at the regional and local levels, whose members perform social functions without remuneration. These include the Neighborhood Committees, the Zone Tribunes and the Popular Militia.

Party Document

Praia VOZ DI PODO in Portuguese 28 May 83 pp 3,7

[Text of Document on the Ideology and Policies of the PAICV]

[Text] On its creation, in undertaking the historic mission of guiding the Cape Verdian people in the struggle to preserve and develop their conquests, the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde assumed the ideological tenets of the PAIGC, in total fidelity to the beliefs of Amílcar Cabral.

Thus, an essential element of the PAICV ideology is its marked anticolonialist, anti-imperialist nature. This was demonstrated throughout the struggle for national liberation, characterised by a correlation of forces favoring the struggle against imperialist domination.

Since the colonial domination was political, military, economic and ideological, true liberation necessarily means breaking all the bonds of subjugation.

This is why the party ideology stresses the struggle against neocolonialism.

In 1961, at the Third Conference of African Peoples, Cabral stated that in many cases the goals of the liberation struggle had been betrayed, and true independence had been replaced by the conception of a nominal independence which really meant

submission to new forms of domination. Cabral also warned that, once aware of the defeat represented by this situation, through clear analysis and honest criticism, we must reinforce the struggle and make "future victories more viable, more secure."

The vigilance recommended by Cabral regarding neocolonialism was maintained throughout our struggle and was manifested not only with regard to the colonizer but also in our international relations, in which the party policy has always been characterized by a clear demand for total independence of thought and action. Within this line, the party has always rejected any assistance with political conditions attached.

The obstacles to true liberation are not only at the foreign level. In the view of Amílcar Cabral and the party, independence is a means, but true liberation implies a social struggle for the elimination of internal obstacles to the liberation of the productive forces, primarily men.

In fact, the historical experience of peoples shows that when the social changes in the post-independence period are marked by the emergence of a native pseudo-bourgeoisie, they do not lead to true independence.

Since, in the specific circumstances of today's world, this class cannot wield control over the nation's economy, it is weak and dependent, no matter how nationalistic it may be, and is forced to become a vassal of the foreign bourgeoisie.

Therefore, any path that leads to the formation and development of a "national bourgeoisie" cannot lead to the liberation of the productive forces, or, in other words, to true independence.

From this analysis arises, as another significant element in the party ideology, the view of the liberation struggle as an eminently social struggle for the elimination of men's exploitation of men.

Cabral declared: "Never again do we wish to see a group or class of people exploit the labor of our people. Our ideology is founded on the desire to develop our country with social justice and with power in the hands of the people."

Power in the hands of the people--the effective exercise of power by the working masses, who must participate and lend their creative initiative at all levels of national leadership, directly or through their organizations--is a basic component in the ideology of the PAICV.

Important elements in the party ideology include the principles of organization and direction which it has adopted (collective leadership, criticism and self-criticism, democratic centralism and revolutionary democracy).

We have pointed out some basic elements in the ideology of the party.

However, a fuller understanding of our ideology will be facilitated by an analysis of some basic party texts, particularly the party program, in which the above-mentioned elements are expressed in terms of state policy.

The program embodies the ideology of the party; reflecting the real and legitimate aspirations of the masses, it establishes the paths and methods for their achievement

Thus our ideological principles are reflected in such pragmatic options as that of a republican, secular and anti-imperialist regime; national unity; the designation of the state executive by the Legislative Assembly, elected by universal, direct and secret vote; the search for harmonious development through a planned economy in which the state holds the principal means of production; protection of the rights of the workers; effective organization and participation of the workers and the masses in general in all levels of direction of the nation; defense of our cultural identity; democratization of culture and assumption of the universal cultural values; a defense policy involving the people, who must take part in the vigilance and the national defense; a foreign policy truly in the interest of the country, of Africa, of peace and human progress.

National Revolutionary Democracy

In light of Cape Verde's current circumstances, the consolidation of national independence and the construction of the economic foundations of political power constitute the major task, which requires the engagement of all the social classes.

This is the reason for the policy of national unity advocated by the PAICV. This policy is based on the understanding of the country's real circumstances; in practice, it has guided the actions of the state throughout the first years of independence.

The material bases for political power are still weak. Our society is still showing the scars and suffering the consequences of factors that determined its formation: a colonial society, a slave society until the end of the last century, a society whose situation was worsened in recent years by the colonial fascist dictatorship. Cape Verde is characterized by a lack of resources, droughts and abandonment which periodically decimated the population and forced it to emigrate, with all the psychological and social ramification for the Cape Verdian.

The country's low level of development, resulting from the lack of national resources and the colonial policy of exploitation, explains the social structure, characterized by social classes in the process of formation and with poorly defined outlines.

In Cape Verde, there has been no formation of what could be called a national bourgeoisie, which is understandable, considering the shortage of domestic sources of wealth, the small domestic market, the monopoly over certain sectors of activity by the colonial bourgeoisie and the restrictions imposed by the colonial power. There was a business group which was simply an appendage to the colonial bourgeoisie; it was limited in number and in economic power, and politically aligned with the foreign domination.

Without development, particularly industrial development, the few workers scattered among the small industrial units, the stevedores and civil construction workers can be said to constitute a labor class only in relative terms, lacking organization, with a low educational and cultural level and strongly influenced in many cases by its peasant origins.

Our rural society is not homogeneous, but comprises several categories: the large landowners who exploit the land directly through their salaried labor force and/or indirectly through tenant farmers and sharecroppers; landowners who only use their own labor (in some cases they are also tenant farmers or work for hire), sharecroppers and tenant farmers who are in some cases paid wages; and salaried farm workers. Regarding the exploited rural classes, which represent most of the population, although the harshness of the colonial regime led them to frequent revolts, they never managed to overcome their extremely backward economic, social, cultural, organizational and political state.

The petty bourgeoisie is present in the countryside (the small landowners), but basically it is established in the urban centers (civil servants, white-collar employees and professionals).

As Cabral observed, only the petty bourgeoisie could lead the struggle because of the experience it gained in its contacts with the colonial administration.

However, although this factor made the petty bourgeoisie more equipped to exercise power, it does not have the necessary economic foundation on which to base that power. Given the backward state of the productive forces--both economically and socially--no class is in a position to assume the leadership by itself in building the country.

This is another reason for the policy of national unity, one of the components of party policy.

Aware of the development trends in our society and the sharpening class contradictions that the growing economy will foster, the party has defined a second component in its political line: the application of the policy of unity within the framework of a national revolutionary democracy.

National revolutionary democracy is the expression of the party's concept of democracy: a system in which the masses actually participate in the management of the society, both in the determination and implementation of decisions which affect them, as well as evaluation of that implementation.

Enabling national unity to benefit all the people, particularly the workers, and not just a minority, national revolutionary democracy characterizes the Cape Verdian political regime in this phase of history. It is popular by nature, composition and the interests it defends, as well as by the form and methods by which power is exercised.

As Cabral declared: "To trust the people and to encourage them to participate in all the decisions that affect them is an essential condition of revolutionary democracy, which we must gradually bring about in the development of our struggle and our life."

The experience of other peoples, particularly in the revolutionary struggle in Africa, and our own experience in the struggle for national liberation teaches us that only conscientious and organized action by the masses insures success in the task of building the country and the accelerated development which this requires. It also teaches us that a vanguard which correctly interprets the aspirations of the masses and assumes the leadership of the struggle--that is, a strong party, well organized and politically, organically and ideologically coherent--is decisive in the pursuit of these objectives.

To assume its role as the political, organic and ideological vanguard of the people, to organize and educate the masses, to forge their revolutionary awareness of the role of each individual in his own history: these are also important features of the PAICV policy.

6362
CSO: 3442/258

CAPE VERDE

BRIEFS

INFORMATION COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED--A cooperation agreement and an additional protocol to the information and social communication agreement were signed yesterday between Angola and Cape Verde by the Vice Minister of Foreign Relations, Venancio de Moura, and the Undersecretary of State for the Cape Verdian Prime Minister, Corsino Antonio Fortes. Following the signing of the document, a final communique was read reaffirming the will on the part of both countries to strengthen their political relations and broaden cooperation in the area of information and social communication. The Cape Verdian delegation was making an official 7 day visit to Angola at the invitation of the secretary of the Central Committee for Ideology, Roberto de Almeida. During his stay in Angola, he visited the facilities of ANGOP, of the newspaper JORNAL DE ANGOLA, National Radio and People's Television of Angola, and even the Angolan Cinema Institute. The Undersecretary of State for the Cape Verdian Prime Minister met with Angolan journalists, and with the secretary of the Central Committee for Ideology, with whom he arranged an invitation to visit Cape Verde. Corsino Fortes also had an audience with our country's Minister of Labor and Social Security, Horacio Bras da Silva. The two discussed issues basic to the cooperation process between Angola and Cape Verde, especially in the labor area. During the meeting, Corsino Fortes and Horacio Bras da Silva also talked of the upcoming International Labor Conference, to be held in Geneva this June. They also exchanged impressions about the recent meeting in Portugal under the sponsorship of the ILO (International Labor Office), in which representatives of the labor ministries of official Portuguese-speaking African countries participated. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 May 83 p 1] 9927

CSO: 3442/239

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED WITH FED

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 1 Jun 83 pp 4, 5

[Text] A joint communique was published at the conclusion of the FED [European Development Fund] delegation's visit to Ndjamena. We publish it in its entirety.

"A delegation from the European Economic Community [EEC] headed by Mr Michel Hauswirth, deputy general manager for development, and including representatives from the European Investment Bank (EIB), visited the Republic of Chad from 27-31 May 1983. His Excellency Mr Hissein Habre, president of the republic, received the delegation in an audience lasting close to an hour.

"Work on the establishment of a national indicative program for Community assistance under the Lome II Convention was carried out through talks and meetings between the EEC delegation and the Chadian delegation, which was headed by His Excellency Mr Joseph Yodeymen, minister of planning and reconstruction. The talks were held in an excellent atmosphere of understanding, mutual trust and cordiality.

"In the course of the various meetings, the Chadian delegation explained the primary objectives and orientations of Chad's economic and financial policy. It suggested suitable ways of working toward these objectives utilizing the credits put at Chad's disposal by the European Community.

"The EEC delegation, for its part, informed the Chadian Government that a total of around Fr CFA 21 billion will be made available to Chad in the form of a grant to finance national development projects to contribute effectively and with the least delay to reconstruction and the full resumption of economic and social activity in Chad. In addition, the EIB representative noted the government's intention to submit for the Bank's review proposals regarding exploitation of hydrocarbon resources, aid to small and medium-sized Chadian industrial and agro-industrial enterprises through a national banking institution and industrial valorization of agricultural resources.

"The EEC delegation noted that Chad benefits not only from the financing of national projects but also from other measures that are not programmed to be nation-specific, such as transfers under the STABEX [Export Stabilization Fund] system, emergency assistance when it is needed, food assistance, etc...

"At the conclusion of the negotiations between the two delegations, the indicative program for Community assistance was signed by both sides. His Excellency Mr Joseph Yodeymen, minister of planning and reconstruction, signed on behalf of the Republic of Chad; Mr Michal Hauswirth, deputy general manager for development, signed on behalf of the EEC; and Mr Jacques Sylvain, director of operations for the ACP [Africa-Caribbean-Pacific] states, signed for the European Investment Bank.

9516
CSO: 3419/980

DEATH OF SULTAN MAHAMAT CHANKO KASSER ANNOUNCED

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 1 Jun 83 p 6

[Text] Sultan Mahamat Chanko Kasser passed away on 30 May 1982 following a lengthy illness. With the passing of this renowned leader who since 1972 has headed the sultanate of Ndjamena and its rural sub-prefecture (except for Madiago and Mani), the Chadian government has lost one of its most illustrious figures. The president and the minister of the interior expressed their personal condolences to the family of the deceased. The minister of interior and security writes:

"It is with great regret that I announce the death of Sultan Kasser Idjel, who has been involved, since his earliest youth, in the administration of the sultanate which was under the jurisdiction of his father, in the cantons of Hadjer El Hamis, from 1942 to 1943.

When the sultanate was dissolved in 1948, Mahamat Chanko Kasser proceeded to devote himself to agricultural and pastoral activity until 1972, when the sultanate of Ndjamena was restored and he was named sultan of the Urban Center and the rural sub-prefecture of Ndjamena, except for the cantons of Madiago and Mani.

Mahamat Chanko Kasser carried out his duties with competence and dedication, to the satisfaction of all. Mahamat Chanko Kasser's survivors include two wives and nine children.

The minister of the interior and security, on behalf of the government and his colleagues, extends the stricken family its most heartfelt condolences.

The president of the republic and head of state, Mr Hissein Habre, expressed his most sorrowful condolences on the occasion of the death of Sultan Mahamat Chanko.

With the departure of Sultan Chanko the Chadian nation has lost one of its most valorous sons and faithful supporters.

On this sad occasion, the president of the republic extends to the family of our lamented colleague his deepest sympathies.

9516
CSO: 3419/980

CHAD

BRIEFS

FAO SEED PURCHASES--Dr Mouusa Ngom, resident representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO], returned yesterday from Rome, where he took part in a meeting to prepare for the distribution of a total of \$1 million for the purchase of seed. Participants in the meeting discussed the practical modalities of utilizing this money, which was put at the FAO's disposal by Italy. Dr Moussa Ngom stated that Chad needs some 2,000 tons of cereal seed this year. It will be the responsibility of the GAO office in Chad to purchase this seed grain in neighboring countries such as Cameroon, Niger and Nigeria. [Text] [N'djamena INFO TCHAD in French 31 May 83 p 4] 9516

CSO: 3419/980

FATE OF JUDICIARY UNDECIDED

London **WEST AFRICA** in English No 3438, 4 Jul 83 p 1584

[Text]

Normal work has resumed at the Supreme Court building. In an address at the court premises, the Secretary of PDCs and WDCs, Mr. Akrasi Sarpong, called on judicial workers to exercise restraint in the condemnation of the judiciary, and added that workers should have made recommendations to the PNDC.

Previously, the WDCs of Accra and Tema had announced that with the takeover of the Supreme Court by the masses on June 21, the Judicial Council had been dissolved and the post of Chief Justice abolished. The law school had also been closed down indefinitely, they said.

In a statement issued at the end of an emergency meeting in Accra, the WDCs made it clear that the time had come to do away with the old judicial system, and to replace it with a more dynamic and egalitarian people's judicial system. They had planned in the meantime that the Public Tribunal Board would constitute an interim people's judicial service, with one layman from the National Defence Committee and representatives from each of the farmers' and fishermen organisations.

In an interview in the *Ghanaian Times*, the Attorney-General and Secretary for Justice, Mr. G. E. K. Aikins, later said that while he shared the concern of some workers over the shortcomings of the judicial system, its precipitate abolition was not the answer. Asked to clarify the position of the Chief Justice and the Judicial Council, the Attorney-General said the office of Chief Justice had not been abolished and that the incumbent remained Mr. Justice F. K. Apaloo. The recently constituted Judicial Council also remained and the public tribunals created under PNDC Law 19 would continue to exercise only those powers given them by that law.

A meeting of the National Defence Committee was due to be held on June 30 to discuss the decision by the WDCs to abolish the Judicial Council. The NDC Secretary, Professor Mawuse Dake, said the NDC had taken note of the Accra-Tema workers decision.

CSO: 3400/1566

FOREST DEVELOPMENT COMPANY DESCRIBED

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 25 Apr 83 p 11

[Article by Paul Bouabré]

[Text] SOGUI BOIS (Guinean-Ivorian Wood Company) is owned jointly by the Guinean Government and Gaoussou Diaby General Enterprises of the Ivory Coast. This semi-public corporation is responsible for developing the massive forest resources of the Lola administrative region in Guinea, a region that covers an area of about 300,000 hectares. SOGUI BOIS officially began operations on 17 April. The very nice opening ceremonies were carried out at the Guinean village of Pine, about 10 kilometers from Sipilou. High-ranking delegations from both Guinea and the Ivory Coast were in attendance, headed respectively by Comrade Paul Macauley, chief of staff of the Guinean minister of agriculture, and by Mr Koudougnon Sahoua Henri, prefect of Biankouma.

Joining in the ceremonies were the people of the two border towns of Sipilou (Ivory Coast) and Pine (Guinea), which are only about 10 kilometers apart. The celebration began on Sunday 17 April and lasted the whole morning, until the mayor (village chief) of Pine came to Sipilou to advise the Ivorian delegation of the arrival of the Guinean officials. At about 1400 hours the convoy headed off toward Pine. Ten minutes later the border was crossed. Suddenly we are in Guinea, surrounded by the same vegetation, being welcomed by a festive populace whose traditional musical groups, giving expression to their cultural heritage, were certainly the equal of the Ivorian groups we had just left in Sipilou in terms of both melody and rhythm. A number of observers could not help concluding that the barriers between the two states were arbitrary and aberrant.

Symbol of Brotherhood

Speaking primarily to the inhabitants of Pine, whom he saluted in the name of the revolution, the head of the Guinean delegation said that SOGUI BOIS was a joint creation of the Guinean and Ivorian governments. It is a symbol, he said, of the brotherhood which unites the two countries. The speaker said it was pointless to dwell further on that reality, since it is one which is

concretely experienced by the people living on the border. "The melon holds a lot of water, but you still need much more water to cook it." Thus he said it was not superfluous to call on one and all to strengthen still further this feeling of brotherhood, a feeling which he termed an indispensable support for the existence of SOGUI BOIS. Then the inhabitants of Pine, the actual site of operations, were assured that they have nothing to fear from this enterprise. And Comrade Paul Macauley urged the people to view both the size and the rank of the two delegations as proof of the seriousness with which both sides view the venture.

In response, Mr Koudougnon Sahoua, prefect of Biankouma, said that not many words are needed when the facts themselves are so expressive. So he confined himself to expressing his best wishes to the promoters of the enterprise, on behalf of the government, before saying that: "SOGUI BOIS clearly shows what Guinea and the Ivory Coast can do if they continue to work hand in hand."

Following this exchange of remarks, the assembly watched as about 10 timber trucks heavily laden with logs headed out toward Port de San Pedro, the port of embarkation for the exterior. The Ivorian delegation left Pine after enjoying a lavish dinner in the company of their Guinean brothers. When the convoy finally headed back toward Ivory Coast about 1830 hours, the Pine area was still resounding to the lively rhythms of the tom-toms in a chorus of melodies whose words were lost in the echos of that immense forest of prodigiously gigantic trees.

Beyond Political Considerations

Gaoussou Diaby General Enterprises is a forest resources development company well-known in the western part of the country (Biankouma sawmill). In a joint venture with the Guinean Government, it has established SOGUI BOIS (Guinean-Ivorian Wood Company). The headquarters of this semi-public corporation capitalized at 200 million francs is in Conakry (Guinea). Its general manager is Mr Diaby Dramane of Gaoussou Diaby Enterprises. Its board of directors is headed by Comrade Minister of Agriculture, Water Resources and Forestry and Processing of Guinea. Naturally, the board has both Guinean and Ivorian members. The charter of the company was signed 5 and 6 February 1982 at Conakry.

In the speeches made by the Guinean and Ivorian delegations to the official ceremonies launching SOGUI BOIS into operation, the speakers saw this joint venture as a true sign of the excellent relations between the two states. Thus, the birth of SOGUI BOIS is another step in the consolidation of Ivorian-Guinean brotherhood. The partnership was already known to be strong at the diplomatic level. But for this friendship to find such concrete expression in a field as sensitive as the economy and indeed in a sector as vital as the forest patrimony demonstrates a desire for real cooperation on both sides that extends beyond any political considerations. What, then, are the economic consequences for both ourselves and Guinea that can be expected from SOGUI BOIS? To that question Mr Diaby Dramane told us that the region to be developed will at least benefit from road infrastructure and the building

of sawmills, both of which will be tangible benefits for the populace. And since the production will be sent to San-Pedro, Mr Dramane says that the port will handle increased movement of goods, with all the benefits that it entails. But the SOGUI BOIS managing director hastens to underline that the company is not out to make a profit; had that been the case, its promoters would have decided to transport the production to Liberia, about 100 kilometers away, rather than San-Pedro, which is 700 kilometers distant. Mr Dramane maintains that this decision was made in the spirit of contributing to the promotion of cooperative agreements between Ivory Coast and Guinea, in order to further strengthen the ties of solidarity linking the two countries.

When we saw the people of Sipilou (Ivory Coast) and Pine (Guinea) vibrating in unison, in the same cultural language, to greet the birth of this company, we realized that SOGUIBOIS's promoters could not have made a better choice.

9516
CSO: 3419/934

IVORY COAST

BRIEFS

BOUNDIALI COTTON OUTPUT--Of our country's six production units, the CIDT plant at Boundialia has the largest production of cotton. In the season just ended, this plant alone was responsible for 22 percent of the nation's total production, which is estimated at 135,424 tons. And that figure could go as high as 29,300 tons of cottonseed this year, compared to 28,600 tons last year. Established in 1967, the CIDT plant at Boundiali is the third largest cotton production unit in the northern part of the Ivory Coast, just behind the units at Korhogo and Guangolo. Run by Mr Favreau Robert, it provides employment for five-and-one-half months of the year to some 30 permanent and close to 75 seasonal workers, as well as to pieceworkers at the height of the production cycle. The plant processes all the cotton in the departments of Boundiali and Odienne. The operation involves separating the cotton fiber from the seeds. Thus, out of the total amount of cotton processed in the plant, 54 percent was seed and 42 percent was fiber. Except for some inevitable wastage and a portion reserved for SODEPRA [Company for the Development of Animal Production] for fodder (3.5 percent), the lion's share of seed production (7 percent is withheld for seeding) goes to the TRITURAF plant at Bouake, where production from all six production units is turned into vegetable oil. The production of fiber (48 percent) has several outlets. The biggest local buyer for the CIDT plant at Boundiali (as well as for the other five) is the textile plant at Gonfreville. The next biggest are UTEXI [Ivory Coast Textile Industry Union] and COTIVO. All this means that Ivory Coast uses a large portion of its own cotton production. Another outlet for fiber is northern Europe, via Le Havre (in France). Ivorian production is sent there from the ports of San-Pedro and Abidjan. According to the head of the plant, Mr Favreau, "the unit does not have any major problems." Nevertheless, he acknowledges, the plant is experiencing serious delays in obtaining delivery of spare parts for machinery of American manufacture. "Sometimes we have to wait a year to get parts we have ordered that are held up at customs, either in Abidjan or New York," Mr Favreau confided to us. The result? The plant has been forced to build up its own inventory of spare parts. That is expensive. [Text] [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 27 Apr 83 p 8] 9516

CSO: 3419/934

DOE QUERIED ON POLITICAL AMBITIONS

London WEST AFRICA in English 6 Jun 83 p 1375

[Text]

Asked whether he had any political ambitions for 1985, the Head of State, Dr. S. K. Doe, told a press conference: "I'm already in politics; how can I think about politics?" The press conference was held the day Dr. Doe celebrated his 33rd birthday. The *Daily Observer* noted "cautious speculation" arising from the fact that Dr. Doe would be 35 in 1985, the minimum age required by the Draft Constitution for eligibility to the presidency.

The Head of State reiterated that when the PRC returns to barracks, PRC members would automatically retire from the army, and each one would be "on his own". He said PRC members would also be on their own when the ban on politics was lifted, that is, sometime before the 1985 handover date.

Still on the subject of his political ambitions, the Head of State took the opportunity to dispel what he called the mistaken feeling in many minds that he was a member of either the Progressive Alliance of Liberia (PAL) or of the Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA). He also emphatically contradicted the feeling he said was present among some members of these movements that they were the cause of the Revolution. He said the first time he had seen Boccus Matthews, George Boley or Oscar Quiah was on the morning of April 12, when, after President Tolbert was killed, the then Master-Sergeant Doe and his lower ranks colleagues ordered their release, and sent for them and some MOJA members, including Dr. Togbe-Nah Tipoteh, to take part in organising a new government.

On the role of these organisations in bringing about the April 12, 1980 coup, Dr. Doe said: "The struggle we are in started way back when men like Colonel William E. Saydee were arrested in 1973. [Colonel Saydee, Prince N. A. Browne and Lt-Col. Moses Kpadeh were involved in an attempt to overthrow the Tolbert government in 1973, noted the *Daily Observer*.] He added that "it is not necessary for us to get on the streets and demonstrate [and have] innocent people killed", referring perhaps to the "rice riots" of April 14, 1979 during which several hundred people were killed in Monrovia.

Asked whether political exiles would be allowed to return and contest the elections, Dr. Doe said "we never forced anybody into exile. Therefore, all sincere Liberians who think they should contribute to the returning of this country to civilian rule are welcome to come back".

CSO: 3400/1588

COOPERATION WITH CZECHS STRENGTHENED

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 28 May 83 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Yesterday morning at the ministry of foreign affairs Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek held free and open talks with his Malagasy counterpart. Various subjects ranging from relations between the two countries to questions of international order were approached and discussed in great detail. Also discussed were ideas for bilateral cooperation projects in the economic, cultural and technical fields...A cooperation accord will be signed today.

The discussion unfolded in a friendly and relaxed atmosphere, given the identity of views that became apparent in several areas.

Also, Mr Bohuslav Chnoupek paid a courtesy call yesterday afternoon to Minister Gisele Rabesahala (Revolutionary Culture and Art). The discussion was held in an atmosphere of open goodfellowship, particularly since the head of the Czechoslovakian foreign ministry was once himself his country's minister of culture, and since here in Madagascar culture--at least in concept, both within the country and in its relations with the outside world--is a responsibility of the foreign affairs ministry.

Minister Gisele Rabesahala and her distinguished guest expressed satisfaction with the recent signing of a cultural accord between Czechoslovakia and the DRM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar], which in the future will constitute "the foundation for close cooperation in this domain." Mrs Gisele Rabesahala highlighted the role of cultural relations between countries around the world, a decisive role "since it promotes peace, for which the whole world yearns today." She also mentioned President Didier Ratsiraka's personal attachment to the great importance of establishing the Indian Ocean as a "zone of peace."

Her interlocutor took advantage of the occasion to express his appreciation for the "warm and fruitful" talk he held the previous evening with President Didier Ratsiraka. Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek also mentioned, by the way of example, the "Czechoslovakian Culture Days" held in Tokyo, Mexico and Japan, and the corresponding cultural exchange events organized by those countries in Czechoslovakia, to show the importance his country gives to cultural exchanges with other countries. Not only with socialist countries, but also with countries that have social-political systems different from the Czech system. "With respect to our two countries," Mr Bohuslav Chnoupek added, "we should move step by step."

MADAGASCAR

VISIT OF CHINESE YOUTH DELEGATION REPORTED

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 6 Jun 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] In the context of strengthening the friendly ties between the Chinese and Malagasy peoples, and in accordance with the terms of the cultural agreement that exists between the Peoples Republic of China [PRC] and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar [DRM], a Chinese Youth delegation composed of four members and headed by Mr He Guangwei, secretary of the secretariat of the central committee of the Communist Youth League of China and vice-president of the National Federation of Chinese Youth, visited Madagascar from 29 May to 5 June 1983.

This friendship visit by the Chinese Youth delegation follows a friendship visit to China in September 1982 by a delegation of Malagasy Youth led by His Excellency Mr Koussay Said Ali, the minister of youth.

During its stay in Madagascar, the Chinese Youth delegation:

- was received by the prime minister and head of government;
- paid a courtesy call on the minister of higher education and scientific research;
- was received by the minister of youth.

The talks and exchanges of views which the Chinese Youth delegation had with representatives of the revolutionary authority covered measures taken by the PRC and the DRM in connection with young people--efforts to advance them, provide them social activities and real and effective participation in all areas of national development: political, economic, social and cultural.

The place and role of youth in the building of a just and harmonious society, and more particularly in the establishment of a new economic, social and cultural order--both in the nation and at a global level--were discussed at length.

The National Federation of Chinese Youth and the Ministry of Youth of the DRM are fully appreciative of the importance of organization and multi-sectoral training for young people, and with this in mind both sides are prepared to exchange information about successful experiments in their country in the field of youth activity programs and training: appropriate technologies, artisanal work, mass sports, leadership, training courses and continuing and permanent education.

The Chinese Youth delegation also held technical working meetings with Malagasy officials in the Ministry of Youth.

During those meetings, exchanges of information covered the mission and organization of the youth ministry, national and international partners, and modalities of cooperation between Chinese Youth and Malagasy Youth.

The Chinese delegation paid visits to training institutions and operational subdivisions of the youth ministry:

- The National College of Physical and Sports Education at Antananarivo;
- The National School for Youth and People's Education at Carion;
- The Outdoor Life Camp at Mantasoa.

These visits enabled the Chinese delegation to acquaint themselves with the innovative programs initiated by the DRM in training of youth cadres, physical and sports education teachers, and athletic teams of different levels and in different sports. These programs have been established as part of the effort to "promote youth and to develop athletic disciplines" (National Charter of Athletics, International Youth Year).

The members of the Chinese delegation traveled to Toamasina where they were able to visit:

- the Pioneer Children's Palace;
- the Toamasina-Brickaville segment of National Highway 2;
- The Malagasy Refinery Company.

Finally, a meeting with representatives of the nongovernmental youth organizations enabled the Chinese delegation to gain an appreciation of the close and diversified cooperation established between the revolutionary authority and the various entities working in the field of youth development and training.

The principles:

- of intensifying the exchange of officials, experts, technicians, youth groups and athletic teams in specific disciplines;
- of production of athletic equipment and materials in order to support the promotion and development of athletics conceived as an element of continuing mass education;
- of assistance in valorizing natural resources and utilization of local materials in order to support the flourishing of young people's vocational activities; were of great interest to the Chinese delegation, which graciously offered a donation of footballs, basketballs and volleyballs to Malagasy Youth.

On that occasion the Chinese side also proposed that a delegation of Malagasy Youth visit China in 1984.

The visit to Madagascar of the delegation from Chinese Youth unfolded in an atmosphere of fraternity and deep mutual understanding between the Chinese and Malagasy peoples, particularly with regard to the identity of views and the similar preoccupation with the development of the whole man and the development of every man shared by the highest authorities in both countries.

Preparations for and the celebration of International Youth Year (1985)--in accordance with the resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, calling for elaboration of the themes of "Involvement, Development and Peace"--will provide an excellent opportunity for the intensification and implementation of cooperation between Chinese Youth and Malagasy Youth.

The Delegation

Mr He Guangwei, head of the delegation of Chinese Youth, secretary in the secretariat of the central committee of the Communist Youth League of China, vice-president of the National Federation of Chinese Youth.

Mr Zhou Guangtai, deputy office director of the National Federation of Chinese Youth

Mr Zhnag Jim Mei, an official in the department of international ties of the central committee of the Youth League of China, and English interpreter.

9516
CSO: 3419/1005

VOTERS URGED TO ELECT 'RIGHT PEOPLE'

MB271718 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Station commentary: "The Forthcoming Elections"]

[Text] On Wednesday and Thursday this week, Malawians will once again be exercising their constitutional rights in choosing whoever they want to represent them in the National Assembly. This follows the dissolution of the previous parliament on 18 May. Over the past few weeks, prospective candidates who are to stand in the elections were being introduced to eligible voters in various constituencies throughout the country.

The importance of this national event, which takes place every 5 years, cannot be overemphasized. The event, above everything else, indicates Malawi's often stated view that democracy should conform to the country's political and social customs. In this country, Malawians have devised a way in which they can exercise their democratic rights which does not necessarily conform with any prototype form of democracy. As a matter of fact, to conform with any foreign version of democracy would mean ignoring the political and social realities prevailing in this country.

Of course, where there is an election one person has to win while the other or others lose. It is against this background that the electorate has to be warned against choosing people who might have been canvassing for electoral posts. People should not be chosen to parliamentary posts merely because they are rich. As it is expected of them, the parliamentarians must be people who are development-conscious and who can be able to foster unity among fellow Malawians.

Therefore, while we take this opportunity to appeal to people to turn up in their large numbers to elect their members of parliament, it is equally important that the electorate should elect the right people. We have no doubt that during the past few weeks Malawians, having been given the opportunity to know their candidates, are now already having a proper vision as to who they should vote for.

Let us not forget that any development taking place in our constituencies depends on the integrity of who represents us in parliament. It is, therefore, the duty of us all to vote for the right people.

GOVERNMENT DONATES SEVERAL THOUSAND TONS OF FOOD TO MOZAMBIQUE

Lilongwe DAILY TIMES in English 16 Jun 83 pp 1, 3

[Text]

THE Malawi Government has donated several thousand tonnes of food-stuff to Mozambique as a result of the drought situation and the consequential shortage of food in that country.

The presentation ceremony was held at Biriwiri border post in Ntcheu on Tuesday where a senior official from the Office of the President and Cabinet represented the Malawi Government and an official of the office of the Governor of Tete Province Mr. Pedro Zacarias represented the Mozambique Government.

In his speech the official said the people of Mozambique and Malawi were one, only separated by artificial boundaries drawn by colonialists. Malawi regarded Mozambique's problems as her own, he said.

The foodstuff included several tonnes of fish, sugar and tea. No figures were immediately available.

The official said the Malawi Government had re-

ceived notification of the drought situation in Mozambique through its ambassador in Maputo, Mr. J.B. Itimu as a result of an appeal by the Mozambique Government for international assistance in food supplies.

He added that the government was aware of the drought which had occurred in many parts of southern Africa, including Mozambique.

It was, therefore, proper that the Mozambique Government appealed for assistance from her friends and neighbours.

"In our humble donation, we demonstrate love and brotherly relationship which exist between our two sister countries under the effective leadership of His Excellency President Samora Machel and His Excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda," he said.

Malawi was prepared to assist Mozambique in its task of building a prosperous nation, he said.

He requested the Mozambican representative to convey to President Machel Malawi's best wishes

so that he continued to lead and inspire the people of Mozambique into progress and prosperity.

Mr. Zacarias, leader of the three-man Mozambican delegation and director of Internal Commerce of the Province of Tete who represented the Governor of Tete, Mr. Joao Baptista Cosme, said that although Malawi was also a victim of the natural calamities faced by many countries in southern Africa, she did not isolate herself on the appeal which Mozambique had made internationally.

"Malawi has shown that we are brothers, the same people and we would like to build our countries," he stated.

The donation, he added, cemented the already existing good relations between Malawi and Mozambique.

After the ceremony, a reception was held at Biriwiri border post in Ntcheu first where the Malawi flag and the Mozambican flag flew side by side. Later a second reception was held at Vila Ulongwe in Mozambique. There the two delegations exchanged gifts.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES NEW PRODUCTION QUOTA FOR BURLEY TOBACCO

Lilongwe DAILY TIMES in English 17 Jun 83 p 1

[Text]

THE Government has approved a new production quota for Burley tobacco whose purpose is to limit production to 20 million kilograms during the 1984 growing season, the Ministry of Agriculture announced in Lilongwe yesterday.

The production quota has been made necessary following this year's record production of Burley tobacco estimated at 48 million kilograms. The trade requirement for this crop is estimated at 30 million kilograms only, the announcement said.

The government has, accordingly, made adequate arrangements for the purchase from farmers, storage and ultimate sale of the remaining Burley tobacco crop.

It is expected that the surplus crop will be sold in 1984. The cut back on Burley tobacco production in that year was also aimed at

facilitating the sale of the surplus crop, according to the announcement.

Full details of the new quota system, including a formula to enable farmers work out their individual quotas, will be published in the press, the announcement said.

The information will also be available at each of the eight agricultural development divisions and other major agricultural stations throughout the country.

"While the production quota for Burley tobacco is in force, no new growers will be permitted to produce the crop. These and other farmers who may find themselves unable to grow Burley tobacco as a result of the quota are strongly urged to grow other crops such as Fire-Cured, Sun/Air-Cured and Oriental tobacco," it said.

"In this connection, the Ministry recalls that early this year His Excellency the Life President approved new and increased prices for these crops which are in great demand overseas," said the announcement.

CSO: 3400/1589

MALAWI

BRIEFS

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS LOAN--The Reserve Bank of Malawi, acting as agents of the Ministry of Finance, today announced details of a 5-year loan for 5 million kwacha to be raised by the government. It said the list of applications will be opened at 0800 on the 18th of next month and will close at 1300 on the same day. The announcement said interest will be paid at the rate of 13.5 percent per annum, and the loan will be repaid on 18 July 1988. Interest will be paid twice a year--on 18 January and 18 July--and the first payment will be made in January next year. The announcement said holders of the 5-year 5 million kwacha Government of Malawi 7.5 percent local registered stock-July 1983, which matures on the 16th of next month, are offered conversion rights into the new issue and will have preferential allotment over other applicants. Applications must be for not less than 20 kwachas or in multiples thereof. The announcement said the proceeds of the loan will be used to finance development projects in Malawi and for the repayment of a maturing debt.

[Excerpts] [MB271800 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 27 Jun 83 MB]

CSO: 3400/1545

MALI

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AID--Cooperation between Mali and Japan was once again illustrated at two ceremonies this morning in Bamako. The first ceremony was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and the other was held at the (?Poingy) Hospital. The first ceremony concerned the signing of exchange notes relating to Japanese grant for the exploitation of underground water in the Gao area. The grant, which amounts to 1.9 billion Malian francs, will be used to acquire trucks and other materials necessary for drilling wells. The second ceremony was the handing over of medical and surgical materials worth about 1.2 billion Malian francs from the Japanese Government to the Government of Mail [Excerpts] [AB302135 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2030 GMT 30 Jun 83]

CSO: 3419/1029

ARTICLE EXAMINES NATION'S DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES

Paris LE MONDE in French 25 May 83 pp 1, 3

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier]

[Text] At grips with the reprisals of South Africa and the grave problems posed by the rebellion of the RNM (Mozambican National Resistance, supported by Pretoria), Mozambique, which is celebrating the eighth anniversary of its independence next month, is, in addition, experiencing serious domestic difficulties. Jean-Pierre Langellier, who spent some time there recently, describes these problems resulting from the organization and the developmental model of the country.

Maputo--The "chicote" is back in Mozambique. A hated symbol of colonial power--flogging with a bullwhip--had disappeared with independence in 1975. A law passed 31 March 1983 has just reestablished this public corporal punishment for "crimes against the security of the state, armed attacks, and thefts," but also for "currency trafficking, contraband, and the black market," except those crimes already punishable by death. For example, six students from the Eduardo-Mondlane University in Maputo were condemned to eight years in prison and 48 lashes for having organized a "subversive group."

Worried that through such spectacular means they may shake the indifference of the population toward the multiplication of punishments, small or large, characteristic of the socialism of scarcity, Mozambique leaders have tried to legitimize this recourse to the worst practices of the past. President Samora Machel was heard to pay unexpected homage to the "old traditional leaders, who had their laws and knew how to avoid anarchy." The minister of justice, Mr Teodato Hunguana went one better in a subtle distinction: "The odious thing a short time ago," he specified, "was not the punishments themselves, but the fact that they were the instrument of colonial repression."

Executions have also become commonplace (at least 18 since the beginning of the year). Their political justification is simple. For the regime, two categories of criminals are rampant in Mozambique: "armed bandits," that is to say, the national resistance fighters of Mozambique (RNM), and "unarmed bandits." This last group of brigands is made up helter-skelter

of speculators, smugglers, conspirators and pamphleteers in the service of the "counterrevolution." Their crimes are of equal seriousness, according to Mr Gaspar Zimba, president of the Council of Maputo. "There is no more difference between an armed bandit and a trafficker than between a flea and a tick. Both suck our blood and must, if necessary, be shot."

In March, with this amalgam justifying the similarity of punishment, the death penalty was pronounced for "economic crimes." On April 9 at Hulene, a suburb of Maputo, six condemned men were shot in public. The authorities gave an exemplary character to this collective execution, which was broadcast live, by bringing together in death two rebels of the RNM, two drug dealers and two common law criminals. One of those executed, Goolam Naby, 31 years old, was a Moslem merchant on Indian origin, presented in Maputo as an inveterate drug dealer. He is supposed to have fraudulently disposed of large quantities of shrimp, the most important source of currency in the country, and imported all types of equipment illegally.

Goolam Naby was tried secretly by the military revolutionary tribunal of Maputo and, above all, condemned to death by virtue of a retroactive application of the law. The failure to observe a sacred judicial rule traumatized the Islamic community, whose appeals for clemency were in vain. The "Asiatic" (Indo-Pakistani) minority controls three-fourths of private commerce. Several hundred of its members, residing particularly in Beira, are already said to have left the country, and others are preparing to do the same.

These departures are not a good sign at a time when the regime is seeking the cooperation of the private sector.

Revolutionary legality demands increased vigilance. In March the government authorized closing the law school of Maputo where, it claimed, "the ideology of bourgeois justice" reigned. It will reopen "when the quality of instruction has clearly progressed there." Backbiters whisper that this measure was also taken in reprisal against students who dared to question the point of view of Mrs Graca Machel, minister of education and culture, and wife of the president, during a debate at the university at the end of 1982.

The Maputo court of appeals was indignant at the beginning of April at the excessive indulgence of certain magistrates. Civil judges are invited to follow the example of their colleagues in the revolutionary military tribunals. Is this a panacea? "The 'chicote' is not the best remedy for the black market," recognizes one high official. "But no one thought it would be so widespread. We had to take action. While resorting to repression, we must continue to raise the political consciousness of citizens." Cognizant of the negative publicity that surrounds this affair abroad, he added: "Many governments confronted with the same difficulties react more brutally. Ours was especially wrong to officialize a return to flogging."

Should Mr Machel be issued a certificate of revolutionary immunity? The official ideology that has been preached since independence saw a sinner guilty of everything that indoctrination--and manual labor--could cure. He could be punished, but only on the condition that he be reformed. Without showing weakness, the revolution assumed its pedagogic vocation, resulting, for example, in the existence of "reeducation centers" where those detained are still candidates for rehabilitation.

The offensive for legality, launched to "guarantee the security and well-being of citizens," reflected this conviction of a redemptive power that "does not constitute a gain and must be accountable to the people." Thus, 150 policemen, having dishonored their uniform, were suspended from duty from November 1981 to October 1982. Since then, the doctrine of redemption has given way to that of the "big stick." The Frelimo no longer seems to believe that contrition and humiliation can replace punishment. This regression is the sign of failure.

It is true that the candonga (black market) rules as master. The metical--national currency--is negotiated at a 20th of its fiduciary value. The establishment in Maputo in 1981 of a system of rationing vital goods--corn, flour, sugar, fish, oil, soap--permits them to better "control the scarcity," but it has not caused the lines outside the "people's stores" to disappear.

It is rare for a family to receive all the monthly rations to which it is entitled, for something is always missing. "In this country," Mr Machel recently tossed out, "the black market is everywhere. It is our fault." Rare products are sold under the table to currency holders, foreign or not. "Even the fish speak English," added Mr Machel, not without humor.

A Crying Agricultural Failure

There is a crying agricultural failure. Mozambique has never produced so little. Traditionally an importer of grains (250,000 tons), it will buy this year some 300,000 extra tons because of drought. The main sectors of exportation (cashews, shrimp, cotton) are declining or stagnating. The country imports twice as much as it sells. The perceptible increase in prices to the producer--a wise measure in itself--has changed practically nothing, for the economy is caught in a vicious cycle that is frequent in Africa.

The empty display cases in rural shops discourage the peasant. Why produce if there is nothing he can buy? Money? He often has too much of it. His baskets full of bank notes are useless to him. Thus, he produces only enough to feed his family and gets rid of a part of his harvest on the black market. The available surplus on the official market is rapidly reduced, and the grain deficiency grows deeper. Currency is used to buy foreign grains and not spare parts or raw materials. Industry is lagging and the shops are increasingly empty.

How does one break out of this infernal cycle? For the short term, certainly, by giving new life to village consumption, which presupposes an awakening of

rural commerce. "Peasants are so lacking in goods," one expert says, "that they buy whatever is for sale, from the jackknife to the hoe, pausing for transistor batteries and glass bead necklaces." But that is not enough. For the foreseeable future, it is necessary to restore life to the thousand units of local production, to revive the craftsmen, to develop small projects. Absolute priority to the family agricultural sector, recourse to material stimulants, a halt to parasitism, down with corruption: Such were the words of order that prevailed in the name of pragmatism at the fourth congress of the Frelimo (LE MONDE, 3 May).

The minister of agriculture, Mr Sergivera, has just announced that one of the five officials in his ministry would be "directly assigned to production."

State farms? They had been exalted during the congress of 1977. All are losing money. Officials would be content to "consolidate" without developing them. "We have made many mistakes," admits Mr da Silva, minister of domestic commerce. "Too many projects suffer from being too large." Cooperatives? A total fiasco. They account for one percent of production. Community villages? According to Mr Machel, 1,350 of them house 1.8 million Mozambicans. While the idea of gathering together peasants who were too widely dispersed may have been a good one, its application was disastrous, often giving way to forced population regroupments.

Agricultural collectivisation marks a pause. For the moment the pragmatists seem to have the advantage over the doctrinaires. The latter are often technocrats who were thrown into key positions in 1975 and who hold on all the more tenaciously when their competence is called into question. The cruel lack of qualified technicians remains, eight years after independence, the worst after-effect of a slap-dash decolonization. Basic representatives are clearly more influential in the breast of the new central committee and high officials less numerous. Confronted with so many economic difficulties, the Frelimo is seeking a new vigor by reviewing its peasant roots.

9955
CSO: 3419/958

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE MILITARY COOPERATION--A team of military engineering experts is currently in Maputo under military cooperation agreements concluded between Portugal and Mozambique, and is expected to stay until end of June. This delegation will conduct studies for the planning and construction of military training centers, and its work is regarded by the Mozambican authorities as being of "great interest". [Text] [Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 7 May 83 p 1] 12342

FRG AIDS FRELIMO CONGRESS--Two checks amounting to 12,000 DM, approximately 19,000 meticals and 16,000 MT respectively, were presented yesterday by internationalist contributors from FRG in support of the forthcoming 4th FRELIMO Congress. The checks were delivered to AMASP, Mozambican People's Friendship and Solidarity Association. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Apr 83 p 3] 12342

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT WITH USSR--A foreign trade cooperation agreement was signed yesterday afternoon in Maputo between Mozambique and the USSR after discussions between the two delegations in progress since late last week. The agreement was signed by Daniel Gabriel, National Director for Trade Policy of the Ministry of Foreign Trade on behalf of Mozambique, and Ojogin Valery, Senior Director of the same Ministry of the USSR. This agreement is part of a broader plan of friendship and cooperation in various fields signed between the two countries since the recent visit of President Samora Machel to the USSR. "The documents we have just signed represent significant progress in our relations and will result in a leap in the quality of trade operations in our countries," announced Daniel Gabriel after the agreement was signed. According to the head of the Mozambican delegation, the signed documents are effective for a period of 2 years, and further agreements will be concluded to meet the needs of the two countries. In response, the head of the Soviet delegation gave thanks for the warm welcome he had received in our country and pointed to the great impact that the signed documents will have in the economic and commercial relations of the two nations. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Apr 83 p 2] 12342

RECORDINGS OF FRELIMO'S HISTORY FOR SALE—"FRELIMO, Freedom and Revolution" and "Lusaka Agreements" are the titles of the two records to be released for sale to the public today Wednesday. Issued by Radio Mozambique, the albums represent sound documents on the history of our revolution and include the recorded ceremony of the signature of agreements concluded between FRELIMO and the government of Portugal September 7, 1974, in the capital of Zambia. The release of these records, which will be put on sale next week, is the result of an initiative of Radio Mozambique, intended to publicize the history of our revolution. According to Marcelino Alves, an RM journalist and a participant in the production of these records, the initiative is part of Radio Mozambique's Supplementary Programming in support of the 4th FRELIMO Congress. The first album, "FRELIMO, Freedom and Revolution," contains two long-playing 33 RPM records consisting of accounts, in various forms, of the struggle of the Mozambican people between 1962 and 1975, ending with the proclamation of National Independence by President Samora Machel on 25 June, 1975. Marcelino Alves and Machado da Graca were in charge of text coordination and production work, which represents over 400 hours of work.

"FRELIMO Freedom and Revolution" reviews the various phases of the struggle for national liberation and reproduces, at various times, the activities of FRELIMO leaders, giving details in connection with the Portuguese colonial rule. The "Lusaka Agreements" album contains the speeches of President Samora Machel and members of the Portuguese delegation participating in the discussions conducted in the capital of Zambia, which resulted in the acknowledgment by the Government of Portugal of our right to independence. Marcelino Alves stated that the contents of both recordings had been broadcast by RM at the time of the festivities celebrating the second anniversary of the establishment of FRELIMO in June of last year. The albums were issued in editions of 3,000 each for this first edition. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Apr 83 p 2] 12342

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS--A group of nine Chinese experts arrived in Maputo last March to work on an important green area development project, whose entire production is earmarked to supply the hospitals in the capital city. The work will cover the Infulene area, where 150 hectares were developed for the use of the Infulene Psychiatric Hospital. The Chinese experts have already completed studies of the soil, irrigation and all aspects of farming and cattle raising in certain areas designated by the Maputo Green Areas Office as zones of priority. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Apr 83 p 2] 12342

CSO: 3442/251

DEVELOPMENT OF NIGER-NIGERIA FRONTIER WATER RESOURCES

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 10-12 Jun 83 p 8

Text The Joint Nigerien-Nigerian Cooperation Commission.

The United Nations Development Program UNDP and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization FAO.

Mr Alhadji Wali, general secretary of the Joint Nigerien-Nigerian Cooperation Commission (CMNNC), Mr Wannis Semerdjian, the resident representative of the UNDP, and Mr O. Etienne Koudogbo, representing the FAO, signed in Niamey recently a document expected to lead to the elaboration of a development strategy for the rational valorization of the four catchment areas shared by Niger and Nigeria.

The study, costing U.S. \$1,129,690, or about Fr CFA 413,000,000, is to be carried out by the FAO over a 27-month period, with UNDP financing.

The project will strengthen the planning unit of the CMNNC in its efforts to implement a harmonious and well-coordinated agricultural development policy in the homogenous frontier region shared by Niger and Nigeria. This policy is based on equitable, rational and optimal mobilization of the water resources of the Komadougou-Yobe, El Fadama, Goulbi de Maradi and Maggia basins.

9516
CSO: 3419/982

IMPORTANCE OF ROLE FULFILLMENT BY SOCIETY OF DEVELOPMENT STRESSED

Niger LE SAHEL in French 6 Jun 83 pp 1, 3

Editorial by Sahidou Alou

Excerpt The society of development for which we have been praying, in order to organize and mobilize our people to get down to the task of nation-building, is now a reality. All the local, sub-regional and regional structures have now been established, and they are carrying out the tasks handed down to them.

In that connection, what has just been done by the Tahoua Regional Council seems to us a fine example of what we can expect from these institutions. Indeed, during its most recent session, this regional council considered not only the problems of the region but also some of the problems facing the whole nation. Thus we see that the society of development is fully understood by our people. It is a veritable crucible, an organizational system that enables all Nigeriens to debate the problems Niger is facing. Moreover, it is the ideal framework, giving each region freedom to manage its own affairs. It is a practical example of true democracy, democracy that does not lose itself on the tortuous bypaths of ideology or sloganeering, but rather proves its worth in the field and in the daily life of the people.

With the advent of the society of development, the region is becoming an essential component of all the activities being carried out. This is true, for instance, with respect to Nigerien education, which is now regionalized; it is true with respect to some decisions related to rural development strategy, where the regions have a predominant role. In the future it will also be true for some of the decisions that will come out of the national debate on improving health care delivery. The objective is to involve all the grass-roots levels, in other words, in the last analysis, all of our people, and to get them to take an interest in national problems.

Now if there is one problem which concerns the whole country today, it is certainly the problem of security, for in Niger we remain convinced that there can be no development in the absence of security. Serious and troubling events have just recently taken place in a neighboring country. Chad is on the front pages of the newspapers not only because of its internal dissension, but because of misunderstandings with some of its neighbors. Thus, the facts

seem to show that our country is a small island of peace in an agitated sea. But this should not lead us to delude ourselves, or a fortiori to relax our vigilance. In reality, our enemies have never put down their arms nor abandoned their designs. To the contrary, they are intensifying their subversive and destabilizing activities and making increasing attempts to manipulate Nigeriens. They are fiercely committed to trying to destroy our relative domestic tranquility and our stability.

So the place where our vigilance must first of all be exercised, where our cohesion must first of all be shown, is in the village councils, the sub-regional councils and the regional councils. All these disturbances that trouble and agitate our geopolitical environment, and the need for us to remain true to ourselves and pursue our national aims, mean that every Nigerien must act as a true patriot.

Therefore, we must not lay ourselves open to divisiveness, meanness or hatred. In a spirit of consolidated unity we must be alert to everything that is happening around us. We must also watch out for the manipulators who hope to exploit the opportunity created by the difficult times in which we are living to increase their cunning machinations. Our enemies most certainly have sufficient means to try to suborn a few Nigeriens. But is any true Nigerien prepared to sell his country and his soul, in other words to care so little about his own future as well as the future of all the children now being born, for whose well-being we are morally responsible?

We do not believe so. And surely, if all the institutions of our society of development completely fulfill their roles and effectively carry out the mission they have been given, all enemies--foreign and domestic--will be shattered by the rock of our will.

9516
CSO: 3419/982

DRAFT ARRANGEMENTS FOR ELECTION BROADCASTS ANNOUNCED

AB231730 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] The Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria, FRCN, has worked out a tentative arrangement for the coming general elections. At a meeting in Lagos today it was decided that the broadcasts will take off with that of the national chairmen of the political parties and their equivalents. The broadcasts will be in alphabetical order of the Great Nigerian People's Party [GNPP], National Advance Party [NAP], National Party of Nigeria [NPN], Nigeria People's Party [NPP], People Redemption Party [PRP], and Unity Party of Nigeria [UPN], until the 16th of the month. The duration will be 30 minutes each.

The second in the series will be a 30-minute interview slot with the presidential candidates of the parties from the 18th to 23d of July, also in alphabetical order. As from the 25th to 30th July, the presidential candidates will feature again, this time for a 30-minute straight broadcast for one party each day.

The fourth round in the series will be a 20-minute slot for each presidential candidate to round off his campaign in a straight appeal to the electorate. These broadcasts will also be in alphabetical order of the parties and will be on the air on the 3d of August, the last day permitted by the electoral law for campaign broadcasts.

All the broadcasts at the national level will be network programs; at state level the gubernatorial broadcasts will be on for 30 minutes each. The PRP and the UPN will take the air on the 8th of August; the GNPP and NAP on the 19th, while the NPN and the NPP will have their broadcasts on the 10th. The senatorial broadcasts which will be made by state secretaries of the parties or their nominees will be 20 minutes of direct appeal to the electorate. The broadcasts for the House of Representatives will be for the period from the 22d to 24th of August. Two parties will take the air for 20 minutes each on any one of the days in the order of GNPP and NAP, NPN and NPP, and PRP and UPN. And for the state houses of assembly, the broadcasts will also be for 3 days, the NAP and NPN on the 29th of August, the NPP and PRP on the 30th, and the UPN and GNPP on the 31st. All the arrangements are subject to the (?permission) of the National Advisory Council for Government-Owned Media.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

BRIEFS

BRICK FACTORY OPENED--A brick factory able to produce 19 tons annually of manufactured clay articles was opened Sunday in Sao Tome by the minister of industry, construction and housing. The new industrial unit will manufacture plates, cups, earthenware vessels, bottles, and other similar products which up to now have been imported by the Sao Tome and Principe authorities. The new brick factory, which in this first phase employs only 11 workers, "intends to export its products in the future, as a way of broadening the sources for obtaining the currency the country needs," the minister said. The undertaking, which took almost a year to become a reality "due to the shortage of materials," was built and equipped with the cooperation of the German Democratic Republic, where two technicians, already in the country, were trained. The opening of the new industrial unit took place during the festivities of international workers' day, 1 May, which was joyously celebrated in the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. The republic, it is to be pointed out, is among the group of "least developed countries" whose principal source of income is rubber, but who nevertheless have made impressive efforts in their socio-economic development as well as in the cultural betterment of their respective populations.

[Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 May 83 p 9] 9927

CSO: 3442/238

RND REPORTEDLY NEEDS CLARIFICATION DISCUSSION

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French No 34 Jun 83 p 2

[Editorial by J.D.B.]

[Text] The results of the electoral farce of February 1983 have sown disarray and disillusion in the ranks of a number of opposition parties. In some cases, party unity has been more or less broadly fragmented. This is the case with the RND [Democratic National Rally].

Personal enmities? Yes, they are inevitable in any political formation like the RND, especially in light of its mode of operation.

For example, not since its founding in 1976 has the RND held a congress to debate its program and political line or elect party officials.

But let us not fail to see the forest for the trees. The factional strife within the RND, long dormant, has become much more open since Abdou Diouf has come to power, and it revolves around the question: whether to collaborate with the restored neocolonial regime or struggle in a meaningful way against imperialist domination over our country.

In our view, this question goes to the core of the RND and its program. This is the starting point for a deeper debate, one that could open up truly revolutionary perspectives.

The current crisis in the RND demands a broad debate to clarify and give systematic expression to the various positions at issue. This is what could strengthen a unity based on a clear foundation, and this is what could lead to a radical break with opportunism and capitulation.

These issues call for the involvement of all revolutionaries and communists, whether or not they are members of the RND.

We will play an active role in this task by opening our columns to all shades of opinion.

For our part, we will also make our own contribution to the issues raised, at an opportune time.

9516
CSO: 3419/955

SENEGAL

RND REPORTEDLY DIVIDED INTO TWO TRENDS OF OPINION

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French No 34 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by Mabo "RND: Causes of a Crisis"]

[Text] It will not be easy in a one-page article to explain all the reasons why the RND [Democratic National Rally]--which, by all objective accounts, has over the years been an important force in the anti-imperialist movement--now finds itself suspected of being a collaborationist party, derided and raked over the coals at a meeting of the opposition parties, sitting in the defendant's dock.

If we get a chance to write a follow-up article, we will do so. Meanwhile, we would like to acquaint the public with some facts that might help people get at the truth about this organization.

As I have been an RND activist and official for years, relations with my comrades require me to write under a pseudonym. When the time comes, I pledge to unveil in this very paper the true identity of the person who writes under the name Mabo.

What is Happening to the RND?

To state the facts bluntly, there are two factions within it: one called the "Sheikhists" after Sheikh Anta Diop, and the other called the "Niangists" after Babacar Niang.

These factions have been engaged in a battle of calumnies and slander of the sort: "Sheikh Anta is not now and never will be a revolutionary militant: his lifestyle, the way he brings up his children, etc...", or "Babacar Niang has stolen 33 million from the organization; he is a bourgeois, etc."

As we are searching for a basis on which to discern the truth about these allegations (Lenin), rather than rummaging through garbage, we will restrict ourselves to identifying the objective criticisms each faction has of the other.

But we regret that every time political contradictions arise in a leftist organization, people fall so easily into small-mindedness and slander.

The "Sheikhist" Group

The membership of this group includes former members of EMS [Bloc of the Senegalese Masses], PRA [African Realignment Party], a structured group which bears the name M.P. [expansion unknown]...and a few intellectuals who are late comers to the struggle.

This group has the distinction, in relation to the group called the "Niangists," of calling itself "Sheikhist."

"Sheikh Anta has a certain charisma," one hears them say. "His name alone is enough to mobilize the masses of our country. All we need do is come up with some kind of program or other.

"Sheikh's ideas can and should serve as the foundation of thought and action."

Have we not seen Madior Diouf closing an election campaign at an RND meeting by brandishing a photo of Sheikh Anta and declaring publicly into the microphone: "This is the RND's program"?

Meanwhile, since Abdou Diouf has come to power, the "Sheikhists" have espoused the "line" of the progressive wing and the conservative wing of the "Socialist" Party [PS]:

"Abdou Diouf is a patriot. We should not attack him, since this may lock him into permanent enmity toward the opposition. On the contrary, we should help him in his struggle against the Barons."

Sheikh Anta himself said at the RND's first press conference that Abdou Diouf is not responsible for our country's economic condition--that he is courteous, and that people should not add to his burdens.

One of his closest supporters said of Abdou Diouf: "Na nu ko moss".

A new factor within this group is certainly the so-called political and ideological thesis of the M.P....In a program document presented to some RND youths, we see what it looks like: "The RND is only a tactic; the party of the proletariat is our strategy. In the struggles that are unfolding, we see nationalists on one side and revisionists on the other. We communists should ally ourselves with the nationalists in order to liquidate the revisionists."

Our belief is that a communist may follow an erroneous line, but he will never resort to denunciation and slander. The fact that members of this group have been the prime movers behind the campaign accusing Mbaye Niang of diverting funds makes us doubt their sincerity. We will refrain, however, from accusing them of being imperialist agents, even though it is our conviction that RND is one of the most deeply infiltrated parties in the country.

The "Niangist" Group

Any RND militant of the "Niangist" stripe sees red whenever someone says to him: "We are revolutionary militants. Many of us have worked in factories, many of us have known prison, exile, mistreatment by the regime, even before the birth of the RND. Our line is not determined by any one man, even if he may be a genius. Babacar is a comrade in the struggle and an exemplary one. When the party was born, each member of the political secretariat was given responsibility for one region: he was the only one who did his work. His work with the masses is irreproachable."

"Despite that, the issue is not one of personalities, and it never can be. The issue is one of divergent lines. When we say that Abdou Diouf is practicing Senghorism without Senghor, they reply that he is a patriot. When we speak of national and democratic revolution, they counter with the thesis of continental revolution, as if the second is not correlated to the first."

"It is a question of being clear about our options, and thus clear and unequivocal about our positions in the face of the new realities imperialism is trying to impose on us."

And, as if all this were not enough, at the conclusion of the B.P. [Expansion unknown] after the elections during which Sheikh was harshly criticized about his campaign themes, and after Mamadou Ndiaye's performance at the opposition meeting, the Sheikhs put together a blacklist of comrades to exclude.

"We do not initiate the rupture, but we will not shrink from it. We will act without weakness, without sectarianism, and without abjuring our fundamental options."

Is it useful to point out that the author of these lines is a member of that faction?

So these are some of the facts; we could point out others as well, and doubtless we will do so in the future.

To conclude, we will point out that the breakdown of the RND experiment is assuredly one of imperialism's most gratifying victories in our country.

Vante ku bereey daan

9516
CSO: 3419/955

WADE DISCUSSES PDS POSITION REGARDING REJECTION FRONT

Dakar TAKUSAAN in French 1 Jun 83 p 3

[Interview with Abdoulaye Wade of the PDS, by Abdourahmane Camara; date and place not given]

[Text] "How is the Rejection Front doing in Addis Ababa?" "That is a ridiculous question," Abdoulaye Wade of the PDS replies with his customary verve. "Then how about just the Rejection Front?" "Very well, thank you. It is moving toward better organization and is still firm on its original positions: the demand for free and democratic elections so that the people may express themselves freely."

"So there is no problem?" "Oh, yes! The economic situation is catastrophic in Senegal and Abdou Diouf can do nothing about it. It is a shame." "And the customs scandal?" "It reveals the profound deterioration of the situation in Senegal." Moreover, one has to understand this customs affair. As for the PDS, it is demanding the establishment of a commission with equal representation of the government and the opposition in order to shed light on the scandal.

Beyond his original "political" position of a rejection of all political authority emerging from rigged elections, Abdoulaye Wade has gained in political wisdom. Calmer and more rational, in his own words, Wade returned on Sunday, 22 May, and once again rolled up his sleeves. Between the meeting of national party leaders over which he presided and a meeting with Thies militants seeking renewed contact with the secretary general after a 2-month interruption, Abdourahmane Camara managed to get this good militant who had once refused any statement "before reporting to his national secretariat" to talk.

The following is the text of their interview.

[Question] Why this long absence from Dakar?

[Answer] Because I simply needed to reflect and write. I have practically completed two works, one political and the other -- this will certainly surprise you -- a mathematics book in Ouolof.

[Question] Did the absence not have an effect on the life of your party at a time when....

[Answer] I do not think so. You can see that yourself in the presence of a strong delegation from Thies that came to visit me. I believe that from time to time, it is good to reflect, to stop and get one's bearings, without thereby hurting the party. Proof of this is that I presided over a meeting of the national secretariat yesterday, Wednesday. I also met with party leaders and have begun to do so with members from the regions. On the contrary, the absence allows me to test the degree of militancy of the members.

[Question] Do you believe that it was the best time to make such a trip after the elections?

[Answer] I believe that you can see the facts yourself and observe the effect of such an absence on the party.

[Question] What else have you brought back from the trip? No work of information addressed to European public opinion?

[Answer] I did in fact engage in informational work that took me, as you know, to Portugal for a few days. I also attended a symposium in Nicosia for two or three days. The rest of the time I had continuing contact through which I circulated information about the conduct of the elections (no press conferences). But once again, you must understand that for me, it was a time of reflection.

[Question] What is happening with the Rejection Front?

[Answer] With the Front, I believe that things are moving along normally. As I am fond of repeating, you must not ask more of the Front than it promised. I never intended to be a united party. As its name indicates, it is a front -- that is, there are certain objectives on which we are all in agreement. I believe that one must not look for anything beyond those objectives. The essential thing is that it be a front against the Socialist Party, a front that wants to obtain free and democratic elections so that the people may express themselves freely and so that national representation is absolutely authentic. That objective is being pursued. There has naturally been a halt in actions such as meetings. That is partially due to the fact that we are in the process of working out a platform to serve as a guide to future action. I believe that that is a very good thing. We are in the presence of several projects and, if I am not mistaken, on 2 June, a party commission is to meet to examine different proposals and adopt the final proposal that will become the Front's program. At the same time, discussions will begin concerning the Front's leadership organization.

[Question] In all your answers, the word "reflection" constantly returns. What have your reflections given you beyond your two books? To what conclusions have they led you?

[Answer] I am more optimistic than ever about the political future of the PDS and I believe that the evolution of the domestic situation proves that we are right. In that sense, I remain more than ever convinced that Abdou Diouf will never correct Senegal's economic situation. I believe that the customs scandal that has just broken is a revelation of the profound deterioration of the situation in Senegal. Furthermore, I could bring up the 80-billion budget deficit. This is the first time that Senegal has had such a large deficit. Through the entire period under Senghor, the deficit had only to do with the investment budget and was on the order of 10 to 15 billion, which was made up through a loan. But an 80-billion deficit in the operating budget: This is the first time it has ever occurred. And I am convinced -- I say this without animosity -- that Abdou Diouf will never fix the country's situation, which will grow steadily worse, day after day. It is a shame.

[Question] Since we have talked of the customs scandal, what is your party's position on the problem?

[Answer] In a bulletin approved yesterday, Wednesday, we have asked for a national investigative commission. I will tell you immediately that we reject the parliamentary commission that would essentially be made up of PS elements. Furthermore, for 5 years we have been asking for a parliamentary commission on scandals and have never obtained one. This time, we are asking for a national commission with equal representation from the government and the opposition.

In countries where there is a real democracy, a scandal one-tenth the size would have brought about the government's downfall that very day. Unfortunately, we confront people who took power through an electoral coup d'etat and who intend to remain in power come hell or high water. But we demand that light be shed on this matter. What is especially disappointing is that they spend so much money at a time when the government goes begging internationally. It is not normal for the government to continue to waste so many national resources and then borrow money on the backs of the Senegalese people.

[Question] Is the equal investigative commission not explicit recognition of the legitimacy of Abdou Diouf?

[Answer] I do not think so. You know, even two boxers have to recognize one another! I believe that to ask for the establishment of a commission with equal opposition-government representation in order to carry out a national investigation has nothing to do with the recognition of any political legitimacy. The problem is not the recognition of a government. We do state that we reject the result of the elections and the government emerging from them, which constitutes a purely political attitude. What we therefore reject is the very political basis of the government.

[Question] Will the Front go to Addis Ababa? (Question suggested by the article in LE POLITICIEN)

[Answer] That is a pure invention. In order to sell its newspaper, LE POLITICIEN has to put Abdoulaye Wade on the front page. Tomorrow, I am to go before the examining magistrate because I have filed a complaint against LE POLITICIEN, which has no proof of what it states.

I detest having problems with the professional press. On the contrary, I do have a great passion for the press. That I should have problems with the political press is something else. But I consider the professional journalist to be someone in a particularly useful trade. If Mame Less had done an article in a humorous style, I would have understood. But that he should write in such a way that it appears to be true, that is something else. It is particularly ridiculous.

11,464
CSO: 3419/981

LEBANESE LANDLORDS ACCUSED OF UNFAIR PRACTICES

Dakar TAKUSAAN in French 8 Jun 83 p 6

[Article by Cheikh: "Unorthodox Evictions"]

[Text] Senegal is a country of teranga, hospitality and great courtesy, as everyone knows, and Senegalese kindness is now legendary. That much is obvious, and so true that our "foreign guests living among us" have no qualms about jostling along with us, convinced ahead of time that before the law as well as before our various institutions, "everyone is equal."

To illustrate the point, an incident that took place at about 1030 hours on Friday, 3 June, at the so-called Nahme commercial passage right in the downtown area of the capital, is quite apropos.

The scene: an embroiderie shop with a thriving business, a crowd of people elbowing one another to have a better view of what was going on, a young man in jeans (who subsequently turned out to be a bailiff's clerk), very arrogant because he perhaps represented part of the law, two uniformed policemen, the eternal rubbernecks and the shopkeeper, backed by two of his sons. The shouting in the background bore witness to the heatedness of the discussion.

What is the devil was it all about?

One Akram Nahme, son of Ali Nahme, the Lebanese owner of the building, quite simply wanted to evict, *manu militari*, the tailor Fall, who had occupied his shop for a dozen years. The reason has not yet been clarified, insofar as Fall told us he does not owe a cent to the Nahme Agency. Even the month of May had been paid.

Since the court had already handed down its ruling, the bailiff hastened to send his clerk to enforce it.

Step 1: taking off the locks, which measure Fall's sons opposed so vehemently that those dispatched to perform the task had to back off.

An investigation revealed that it was the habit of the honorable owner to give his tenants trumped up reasons in order to kick them out and then rent the premises for more money...or to Lebanese. This in clear violation of laws on rents and their illegal increase.

We are neither xenophobic nor sectarian, but it is high time for the "government of change" to take up the problem of this monopoly over real estate, which is mainly held by Lebanese whose sole concern is getting rich fast on the backs of workers, who in the final analysis have practically no recourse. Nahme in fact loudly proclaims that what he says goes because he has pull in the Palace of Justice. And elsewhere.

This is a totally scandalous practice, if his boasts should turn out to be true. As another tenant on the commercial passage said, "we no longer feel safe even in our own country."

For the time being, Fall himself has been summoned before the central police station and we wonder what has happened to the application of the rental law in all the brouhaha.

11,464
CSO: 3419/981

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

CRUDE OIL FROM LIBYA--The Minister for Water and Energy Ndugu al-Noor Kassum, announced today that 75,000 tons of crude oil have arrived in the country from Libya. Interviewed by Radio Tanzania, Ndugu Kassum said the oil shipment arrived in Dar es-Salaam yesterday and the refining of the oil has started. The government recently issued a statement on the current oil situation in the country and assured countrymen that the problem of petroleum products is temporary. The statement said the first priority in the distribution of oil will be given to the crop transportation sector, sale to foreign countries and local use. Ndugu Kassum said that the government will issue another statement on oil when the situation is satisfactory. [Text]
[LD300722 Dar es-Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 29 Jun 83 EA]

CSO: 3449/24

FRENCH ROLE IN COUP HIGHLIGHTED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 8 Jun 83 pp 7-8

[Text]

The French government attempt to engineer the downfall of radical left-wing prime minister Capt. Thomas Sankara, has failed. As part of a wide-ranging international attempt to forestall a threatened swing towards left-wing politics throughout West Africa, a concerted effort is now being set in motion to prevent Sankara's second coming.

Internationally Upper Volta is neither strategically nor historically important. But a new-born clique of military radicals there, with a ready-made left-wing civilian infrastructure in the form of the *Ligue Patriotique pour le Développement* (LIPAD), would greatly fuel similar tendencies in the region. President Siaka Stevens in Sierra Leone is at the end of his reign; in Guinea President Sékou Touré's ruthless rule can be expected to sow an increasing ground-swell of radicalism; President Félix Houphouët-Boigny, the longer he puts off the forming of a presidential succession mechanism, runs the same risk, though less imminently (AC Vol 24 No 10); and in Nigeria, where the stakes are internationally much higher, there is a perceptible swing towards a less radical but still comparatively left-wing order. In Ghana Flt. Lt. Jerry Rawlings, who is in fact fairly conservative by nature, has become an idol of a great number of West African youth. The rise of Capt. Sankara seemed to establish the trend. And the West's *bête noire*, Col. Gadaffi of Libya, though he is set to have increasing domestic problems, can still spare the cash to foster his influence throughout West Africa.

The attempt to scuttle Sankara was probably inspired by Houphouët-Boigny, who is greatly troubled by the prospects of young radical army officers there consolidating their hold on power. Houphouët-Boigny has traditionally financed conservative Upper Voltan politicians close to the *Rassemblement Démocratique Africain* (RDA) and considers the country as being in Abidjan's natural "sphere of influence". The final planning of the coup was actually carried out by President François Mitterrand's African affairs *éminence grise*, Guy Penne. Before Penne visited Ouagadougou he candidly told a group of

French journalists that he was about to "risk his life in Africa".

We understand that Capt. Sankara and his followers were expecting some tricks but were surprised by the outright French intervention. Signs that unusual events were afoot came when the Upper Voltan government received a telex from Paris indicating that Penne would be accompanying minister of cooperation and development **Christian Nucci** during his scheduled visit on May 15-16. A second telex added that it was not necessary to send a welcoming delegation for Penne, who was on a private working trip and would be housed by the French ambassador. Upon arrival, Penne was taken to the French ambassador's residence, where a meeting with the commander-in-chief of the Upper Voltan armed forces, Col. **Gabriel Yorian Somé**, was quickly set up. A plan was rapidly cobbled together in which it was decided to arrest Capt. Sankara and all members of the *Conseil du Salut du Peuple* (CSP) favourable to him. Before dawn on May 16, army units surrounded his official residence. When he telephoned President **Jean-Baptiste Ouedraego** saying that he was about to be arrested, he learned that Ouedraego's residence was also surrounded and that he was not directly involved in the coup attempt. Ouedraego was then given the choice by Col. Somé to either disavow his premier, and therefore continue as head of state, or be arrested. For tactical reasons, he chose to remain president.

Most of Capt. Sankara's followers were also rounded up: **Ibrahima Koné**, minister of youth; **Jean-Baptiste Lingani**, secretary-general of CSP, and his deputy **Kilmité Hien**; **Issouf Ba Sambo**, of the ministry of national education; **Emmanuel Dadiouari**, minister of education; **Etienne Traoré**, head of the teachers union; and the redoubtable **Soumane, Traoré**, secretary-general of the *Confédération Syndicale Voltaique* (CSV). Most of the above are reputedly close to LIPAD, led by Dr. **Hamidou Coulibaly**.

Minor resistance at the Ouagadougou barracks was squashed as were protests in the street by students, teachers and trade unionists. Penne then left for Yamoussoukro where he reported to Houphouët-Boigny that there was henceforth nothing to worry about in Ouagadougou; he also apparently sent a telex to the Elysée Palace saying "Mission Accomplished".

However, a slip-up by Col. Somé's forces enabled pro-Sankara forces to undo the coup. Capt. Sankara had beforehand secretly sent one of his trusted advisers, Capt. **Compraoré**, to the country's second most important town, Bobo-Dioulasso. A radio message was sent out to the gendarmerie headquarters in the town to arrest Compraoré, who then was on his way back to the capital. Arriving in Ouagadougou, he sensed something unusual was taking place. Leaving his official car, he discreetly slipped out of the capital and made his way to the powerful paracommando base at Pô, about 120 kilometres south

of the capital and close to the Ghanaian frontier. From this strategic base, where most of the modern weaponry sent recently by Col. Gadaffi was stocked, Capt. Compraoré organised opposition to the coup.

After telephoning President Ouedraego, who was unable to meet Capt. Compraoré's conditions, Capt. Compraoré gave the following ultimatum to Col. Somé: either all the arrested officers and officials should be freed by the end of May or he would march on the capital. Col. Somé then immediately requested French protection from Paris. The response was disappointing: the Elysée's response was that it was not prepared to intervene directly by sending troops. Col. Somé, realising that his gambit had failed, agreed to negotiate with the army units in Pô. A first meeting between Col. Somé and Capt. Compraoré took place at night in a military camp half way between the capital and Pô. Capt. Compraoré obliged his superior to liberate the arrested ministers as a sign of goodwill. When this was done, a second session was arranged for Ouagadougou. Fearing a trap, Capt. Compraoré took with him some crack troops, including a brigade equipped with **Brazilian**-made armoured cars. At this meeting, a compromise was struck. All the members of the Sankara regime were to be freed as well as those still in prison from the defunct third republic and the brief interlude of ex-President **Saye Zerbo**. This was particularly important for the French, who were keen to have freed one of their key allies, ex-president **Maurice Yameogo**, in prison under charges of corruption.

To prevent Capt. Sankara from seizing power, President Ouedraego declared at the end of May that the armed forces would leave the government and return to the barracks, and indicated that a new constitution would be drawn up by the end of the year for an eventual return to civilian rule. These measures were clearly designed to buy time for conservative senior officers in the armed forces and the largely discredited civilian political potentates.

We expect the political struggle in Upper Volta to reach a high pitch this summer, and the outcome is most uncertain. Having learnt from his recent setback Capt. Sankara is probably contemplating, like his idol Flt. Lt. Jerry Rawlings, a return. At present he is under house arrest. He can count on support from students, teachers, trade union members and younger army officers. Surprisingly, he has also rallied to his cause tribal notables, who remember the pivotal role he played in letting Upper Volta gain the upper hand in the border conflict with **Mali** in 1974. In his call for a general housecleaning of the corrupt state administration and for greater popular participation in public affairs, he has powerful slogans.

On the regional level, he can expect backing from **Ghana** and perhaps President **Mathieu Kérékou's Benin**. **Mali** and **Niger** are not happy about the

latest turn of events in Ouagadougou, but have little leverage to exert. We hear that **Togolese** President **Gnassingb   Eyed  ma** is not openly hostile to the Sankara experience, though Eyad  ma has to take into account the fact that Capt. Sankara is also Houphou  t-Boigny's *b  te noire*. Libya could now again seek to boost its influence in sub-Saharan Africa by covertly supplying the Sankara camp with the armaments it will need in case of a showdown.

A coalition of forces will meanwhile be striving to further shortcircuit Capt. Sankara's political career, with older army officers playing a prominent part. While trying to play the game of a return to civilian regime, popular opinion, especially in the towns, is hardly enthusiastic about a fourth civilian republic. France will be pulling out all stops to bolster opponents to Capt. Sankara. After Penne's flop in coup-engineering, Paris' manoeuvring room has been reduced. Houphou  t-Boigny has not given up his anti-Sankara crusade. His financial largesse to traditional political parties is aimed at providing them with as much clout as possible for an eventual test of force with radicals around Sankara. Houphou  t-Boigny could also use the one million strong Upper Voltan community in the Ivory Coast as a recruiting ground for anti-Sankara forces. During his stay this week in Washington, he is bound to raise the menace of Libyan penetration into Upper Volta as a means of assuring eventually backing from President **Ronald Reagan**•

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SOFITEX DIRECTOR DISCUSSES COTTON, GRAIN CROPS

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French 27 Jun 83 pp 17-19

[5 May interview with Fulgence Toe, director of SOFITEX [Upper Voltan Textile Company], by Joseph Kahoun, conducted in Bobo].

[Text] In 1981, the Upper Voltan Textile Company (SOFITEX) exported 9 billion francs worth of products. In 1982, the cotton season was poor and exports amounted to a little over 7 billion francs. In view of these figures, SOFITEX appears to be the largest Upper Voltan company.

At the head of this company, which provides the country with 40 percent of its export receipts, is Fulgence Toe. An agricultural engineer, nothing about agriculture is foreign to him. A graduate of the Center of Financial, Economic and Banking Studies with a degree in management, he is never lost in the multitude of figures which cotton selling forces him to handle.

CARREFOUR AFRICAN met with Toe in Bobo on 5 May and discussed problems relating to cotton growing.

[Question] In a few weeks, SOFITEX will be 5 years old. What is the essential innovation which makes the difference between this company, in which the government holds over 60 percent of the capital, and the CFDT [French Company for the Development of Textile Fibers], a French company whose place SOFITEX has taken, in a sense?

[Answer] I believe that the main innovation is precisely control of the company by Upper Volta in order to make it an instrument serving the national development policy.

As is done in other countries, if the government deems it necessary, it can use this structure for other purposes than cotton production. At any rate, the company is already involved in other crops necessarily associated with cotton growing, mainly food crops.

But the government may also entrust SOFITEX with other activities such as marketing, either internal or having to do with supplies, as is now the case.

I therefore believe that the essential thing is that SOFITEX has become an instrument serving the national development policy.

[Question] When one looks at the Upper Voltan cotton map, one sees that the ORD [Rural Development Organizations] like those in Yatenga and the Sahel have no production, which is understandable: It does not rain enough there. But one also notes that the ORD in Bouguiriba and Comoe, which do have good rainfall, are not large cotton producers either. Is one to conclude that the farmers in those regions do not care about cotton growing or simply that SOFITEX has not paid them enough attention?

[Answer] The weak cotton crop in Comoe is explained by historic and economic reasons. Comoe has always been considered as a bread basket. At one time, the main crops in that ORD were rice and peanuts, which brought in much more money than cotton could.

Consequently, the rice and peanut crops became established until the time when that ORD had financial difficulties and the farmers were left to themselves. Peanuts were no longer marketed properly and they were sold at different prices every year. Then they were more or less dropped....

Three years ago, the ORD asked us to get cotton growing going in that region again. We do have a project in the Sideradougou region. Unfortunately, the difficulties of the ORD are such that there is not enough organization and cotton growing cannot get off the ground. Farmers who grow it are not making much of a profit. We have refused to encourage the crop as long as we are not certain that it will be done well with positive results for the farmer. But the Comoe ORD has planned, with the 3-billion loan it will have, to expand the cotton growing area to 1,000 or 2,000 hectares.

In Bouguiriba, the problem is different. There was a development project in Bouguiriba, to which cotton growing was the key. This was also the case for the ORD on the Black Volta and the Upper Basins. However, Gouguiriba was long neglected and the farmers have remained distrustful of any effort to organize or increase their production rapidly.

Nevertheless, in the Dano sector, cotton production has increased. In the southern part, now that the area has been opened up, it is beginning, but the farmers are not yet very aware. And one must add that they have a crop that would be even more profitable if they managed to market it: sweet potatoes. And if sweet potatoes were well marketed, we would encourage them to grow sweet potatoes.

[Question] You just said that if the production of sweet potatoes in southern Bouguiriba were easily marketed, you would encourage the farmers to grow those tubers. But SOFITEX is criticized for encouraging a crop that checks the movement toward food self-sufficiency. Some persons have even said that cotton is starving the people.

[Answer] Cotton does not starve the farmers; that is a gratuitous statement. It may have been valid in colonial times when the people may have been forced

to grow more cotton to pay their taxes or give their quota because there was a village quota. That statement may have been meaningful a long time ago, but such is not at all the case today. For economic or agricultural reasons, one cannot advise a farmer to raise only cotton.

First of all, agriculturally speaking, one must have two or three crops on a farm in order to have proper rotation. Then there is the economic problem. The farmer needs equipment and therefore has to have an income crop that brings in money, which grain crops do not always do. There have been periods in which selling at a loss discouraged farmers.

We have never tried to push people to raise cotton to the detriment of grain. That is absolutely contrary to the policy we have followed for years.

[Question] The amount of land in cotton has varied constantly. From year to year, it drops or increases in sometimes surprising proportions. What explains this?

[Answer] I believe that there are two reasons: rainfall and the available stock of grain. Depending on the rainfall and amount of grain the farmer has, we witness an increase in the amount of land in cotton. When the farmers have built up their stock, then the year after, if the rainfall is good, they grow cotton. And if ever the marketing of grain declines, the farmers grow more cotton because they have stock on hand. Consequently, I believe that OFNACER [National Grain Office] has a major role to play. We have to stabilize the marketing of grain so that the balance we seek in farming is not so elusive and so that there will be enough grain for vital needs and a minimum of cotton for industrial needs. As you know, we have plants whose capacity is 95,000 tons and we have never reached 80,000. Our plants are always operating at 80-percent capacity.

[Question] Until 1977, farmers were using fertilizer whose chemical composition allowed a dosage of 100 kilograms per hectare. Then we changed formulas, which required a dosage of 150 kilograms. Is that not done in order to sell more fertilizer to the farmers?

[Answer] Not at all! Until 1977, we used a formula for cotton called NPK, containing 18 percent nitrogen, 35 percent phosphoric acid and no potassium. At that time, the dosage was 100 kilograms a hectare, but in 1978-1979, upon the recommendation of the Textile Crop Research Institute (INCT), the formula was changed because it was noted that our soil was increasingly lacking in potassium. Therefore, we had to add potassium to the formula. But that was not possible industrially. We therefore had to change the percentages of the different elements in order to be able to add potassium to the formula. That is what led us to the formula of 14 percent nitrogen, 23 percent phosphoric acid and 15 percent potassium. But in order to retain the same proportions of 18 percent nitrogen and 35 percent phosphate in the soil, which was necessary, we had to increase the dose per hectare. We thus went from 100 to 150 kilograms per hectare. It was not for the purpose of selling more fertilizer.

[Question] The price of cotton has just gone up. Will the prices of fertilizer and insecticides not follow?

[Answer] The price of cotton has gone up and the price of fertilizer will go up, but that of insecticides will not go up. We have been able to maintain the price of insecticides at the same level as two years ago. We sell them for 400 francs a liter to the ORD, which resell them to the farmers for cash or on credit for 420 to 430 or 460 francs. These prices will therefore be maintained. On the other hand, as you know, the subsidy granted to fertilizer is costing the government more and more because the cotton fertilizer, as it is called, is used on both cotton and grain. The cotton operation itself can with support the subsidy for the quantities of fertilizer used on cotton. But the subsidies for amounts used on grain are borne by the government. Every year, we see that the financial burden is growing. Last year, if there had not been a gift from a friendly country, which allowed us to reduce the subsidy, it would have been 780 million. And we have figured that in two or three years (since the people are using fertilizer more and more), the subsidy will amount to some 2 billion, almost impossible for the national budget to bear. Consequently, at the rural development level, there will be a policy of gradually reducing subsidies, but accompanied by a continuous increase in the purchase prices of products.

Where Does Cotton Money Go?

There is a cliche that says that cotton money goes solely for alcohol or to buy big Japanese motorcycles to kill ourselves on.

However, like styles, that cliche is now out of fashion. Today, one can say that the style among Hounde farmers (to cite only the example with which we are most familiar) is to build permanent houses. In some villages, rivalries are even growing.

Likewise, the construction of schools or maternity clinics is among the village projects having some numerical importance. For example, out of the some 13 schools counted in villages in the subprefecture, over half are being built or have been built by villagers thanks to returns from their self-managed market.

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CSO: 3419/986

BRIEFS

FARMERS LOAN--The Central Province Cooperative Union has been given a loan of 37 million kwacha by seven financial institutions to enable it to pay farmers for this year's harvest. The loan agreement was signed at a luncheon hosted by the Zambia National Commercial Bank at Hotel Intercontinental by the prime minister, Mr Nalumino Mundia, and the union's chairman, (Ledge Kambela), as well as representative of the seven institutions. Speaking at the ceremony, Mr Mundia urged the union, which managed to pay back a 22 million kwacha loan with interest given to it by the same consortium last year, to prove its responsibility and pay the farmers in good time. He said the nation expected a total harvest of 6.3 million bags of maize this year, with Central Province contributing 2.5 million bags. [Text] [MB292016 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Jun 83 MB]

TANZANIA CURRENCY ARRANGEMENTS--Bank of Zambia Governor (Bette Okuwani) has dispelled fears that local currency arrangements between Zambia and Tanzania will be to the advantage of currency dealers. Mr (Okuwani) said that it is not possible for currency dealers to take advantage of the arrangement because the transactions do not involve the actual currencies of the two countries. The governor also explained that the business of payment between exporters of the two countries was handled by their respective commercial bankers and not individuals. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Jun 83 MB]

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ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

COUNTRY TO JOIN PANA POOL--Dakar, 28 Jun (PANA)--The minister of information of Zimbabwe, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, said yesterday in Dakar that his country had decided to sign the PANA Convention and begin to pay its contributions to the agency. Mr Shamuyarira, who paid a visit to the headquarters of the agency, said that he was pleased that PANA had finally taken off. He, however, expressed the desire to have Zimbabwe's national news agency, ZIANA, participate fully in its activities. The director of PANA, Mr Cheick Ousmane Diallo, told the Zimbabwe minister, that, since the agency began operations on 25 May, 27 African national news agencies had sent news to it. The volume of the agency's newscast has also risen from 8,000 to 16,000 words, he added. The PANA director assured Mr Shamuyarira that efforts would be made to see that ZIANA received PANA transmissions soon. Mr Shamuyarira is currently attending a meeting of the Association of African Political Scientists in Dakar. [Text] [AB281225 Dakar PANA in English 1214 GMT 28 Jun 83]

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